West Virginia on the Debt.

The pissage in the message of the Governor of West Virginia on the subject of the Benjamin J. China, of Prince William public debt of this State and the portion of it | county. that should be paid by West Virginia is excledingly smart. The Governor concurs with the commissioners-Messrs. Jonathan M. BENNETT and JOHN J. JACKSON (and CAMP-BELL) -"in the general principles laid down by them as a basis of adjustment." These commissioners never met our commissioners appointed to confer with them, Mr. BEN-NETT, guiding General Jackson, took a bunt through the aisles of the basement of the old Virginia capitol, with which be was so very familiar, and figured up certain items of expenditure (without informing the Executive what he was after), and went away. His statement, we believe, exhibits Old Virginia as indebted to West Virginia. Indeed, we should always be afraid of any settlement Mr. Bennert might make. It would be apt to show his side to be the creditor. He is, nevertheless, as the Frenchman says, " a very nice gentleman, for all that." His plan is to charge the district where the money is expended for the disbursement. Upon this plan General BAGWELL could make out a tremendous claim against the State on behalf of Accomac, where not a dollar has been expended for internal improvements!

But this subject grows critical. The longer we don't pay the more we owe. West Virginia threatens to set the example in the way of repudiation, and there are persons in Virginia who are not loth to follow it whenever she sets it. We don't think the matter can be long treated with impracticable schemes and postponement. It will have to be met some way or other. For heaven's sake, pay or repudiate. The debt is heavy, but more so in imagination than reality. The amount needed is small compared with some items of extravagance which povcrty seems not to diminish; not one-tenth of the cost of the whiskey our people consume, for instance!

The commended basis of West Virginia for adjustment has more of cunning than conscience in it.

A Fair Report-At Last.

We have the truth at last from the subcommittee on Louisiana affairs, composed of ment and third reading. Messrs, Charles Foster, of Ohio, one of the most liberal and most consistent Republicans in the House, who was receted in October last by a small majority because of the high State generally the Republicans lost heavily; to prevent such an association becoming a mournful past in contemplating the bright WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of New Jersey, Republican; and CLARKSON N. POTTER, of There was nothing in the bill to prohibit tions, I propose, briefly, to state some of the New York, son of Bishop Portea, of Penn- such an as-ociation from using its means and reasons which appear to me to sanction sylvania, and one of the ablest Democrats in influence for the dissemination of doctrines them. I do this not with the view of depublic life, who declined to be a candidate for reflection in the last campaign-two members of the dominant party and one Demoerat. Their report [published in the Dispatch | that class on this floor, who had presented | public opinion; and if this were my only, or of yesterday] has been like a Drummond this bill, had never demonstrated any re- even my chief, object I should not ask an inch light suddenly thrown upon a community of the State of their adoption, and he thought ple of Virginia, born and expecting to die on robbers and outlaws with all the implements at out of place that the Legislature should her bosom, I wish, if possible, to persuade of their art, all their plots and schemes of diabolism. The whole world looks upon leges, and then, perhaps, lend its aid and out official authority from an humble pri- Radical Congress. If it should be argued them, as it were, in the broad light of day; and the "whole committee," with Mr. G. F. HOAR (not the better man E. R. HOAR) at sent form of government to become a protheir head, cannot make these desperate men appear in a more favorable light.

The report of the sub-committee is a complete vindication of the white people of Louisiana from Radical aspersions. There is no direct censure of those outraged people, and only one case of implied censurethat of the conduct of Mr. WILTZ -and that was a case with which the Federal Govern- The Association was social, not political, and gislature of 1870-71 into what he is pleased ment had no more right to interfere than the caitiff Kellogg, and he no more than the Kahn of Tartary.

This great document must exert a powerful influence over the whole country. If we in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Wooddid not believe this we should think the bridge. American people themselves no longer fit for self-government, and ready for the yoke of a yulgar despotism, whose power would be that the House disagree to the Senate amendruthless and too great to need the support | ment. The report was agreed to. of the slanders of whole communities by corrupt partisans and paid informers.

The Public Debt.

The legislators are teeling about the public debt "to get the heft of it," as people strain "altogether." Caucuses and committees have been considering it, but thus far find a great deal of trouble in reaching any conclusion that appears to meet with more than partial favor. The funding act stares always in front, and how to turn it is the question that is always uppermost. It is manifest that as long as that is looked upon as the great obstacle there can hardly be any united and practical measure for paying the public ob-

While referring to the subject we invite attention to several communications which have appeared in the Dispatch, signed "B. T. J.," which contain information that will be serviceable at this time of decidedly too much despondency. We publish this morning an able communication from EDMUND PENDLETON, Esq., of Botetourt, on the sub-

All in the Family.

The Louisiana report of the sub-committee of Congress states that "in many parishes " all the white Republicans and all the office-"are five Greens in office in Lincoln. There | question of a dog-tax. are seven of the Boults in office in Natchi-"toches." Ah! office and Federal pap have done their worst with the South. The "GREENS" and the "Boults" are scattered over the whole South-thank God, in small

When one reads the Louisiana report he cannot but feel amazement that such wrongs as it describes did not drive the white people of that State into most violent deeds of revenge. The people of Louisiana merit the admiration of mankind for the noble man-

transferred by the heat from a real note. tion, as if it were the note itself,

General Assembly of Virginia. Monday, January 18, 1875. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. by the President. No prayer.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. TAYLOR: A bill for the relief of

By the same: A resolution instructing the Committee on General Laws to inquire into the propriety of incorporating the town of Hamilton, in Loudoun coun'y, and to report by bill or otherwise. By Mr. LACKCAND: A bill to authorize the formation of the Fincastle Railroad Com-

By Mr. EUBANK: A bill prescribing the time for holding the courts of the Thirteenth udicial circuit. By Mr. FINNEY: A bill authorizing Grif-

fin Hoffman, of Accomac county, to erect a wharf at Pungoteague creek, in said county. By Mr. HUNDLEY: Petition of Washington Grange, Fluvanna county, asking for a dog-tax for the protection of sheep. THE NEW LUNATIO ASYLUM.

On motion of Mr. KIRKPATRICK, the order was rescinded making the bill appropriating a sum of money for a new lunatic asylum the special order for Wednesday week, and the same was made the special order for Tuesday week. BILLS, ETC., REJECTED.

The following bills having been reported adversely from the committees to which they were referred were rejected: Senate bill to regulate the manner of making application for Executive elemency by condemned criminals.

Senate bill in relation to injunctions against railroads and other corporations. Senate bill to abolish all acts and parts of acts in relation to chain-gangs. The Senate concurred in the report that it

s inexpedient to legislate on the subject of a resolution as to amending the Code so as to allow appeals in all cases from the judgments of justices of the peace. A large number of bills were ordered to their engrossment and third reading.

Senate bill to incorpora'e the British Asociation of Virginia came up in regular order, the question being upon the third reading and engrossment of the bill. Mr. PRIDEMORE proposed to amend by in-

serting in the bill a provision that the privileges and franchises granted by the charter and swifter, they dare not plunge. hall extend only to those subjects of Great Britain who have renounced their allegiance to that country. The amendment was rejected by a unanimous vote. On motion of Mr. PRIDEMORE, a provision

General Assembly. The bill was then ordered to its engross-

Mr. PRIDEMORE alone opposed the progress General Assembly of Virginia should not but would have infused into countenance such appendages to royalty in blood the young vigor of a new prosperity, reputation he had established, though in the our midst, especially when there was nothing | which would have soon led her to forget the too often suggested - that the State of Vir-ginia could well afford to exchange its pre-appears to me to be the only refuge from vince of the British Crown.

Messrs. Allan, Nowlin, and Hundley replied in favor of the bill. They held that these gentlemen were deserving of every encouragement the Senate could possibly extend to them. Their loyalty to the Quren and their attachment to the land of their natorial office for having, either through ig-At 2 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The House met at 12 M .- Speaker HANGER

House bill to amend the law in relation to rules was reported with recommendation

Senate bill in relation to the larceny of property conveyed under trust deed or effected by lien of execution. Adversely. The following were reported favorably House bill to provide for a lease of the penitentiary; House bill for the protection of Emory and Henry College, &c.; House bill ernor does not tell us how many] who voted to amend the act of March, 1874, to prescribe for the funding bill were patriotic and in aforetime were wont to say. It is not handy the terms of holding circuit courts, and re- corruptible men, who acted on the purest to get at, and cannot be lifted without a peal the act of 1873 which authorizes the judges of said courts to fix the terms.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. P. K. Jones offered a resolution for printing 500 extra copies of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Re-

Mr. Armstrono offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to certify the account of R. P. Richardson & Co. to the Auditor of If I volunteered in the cause I might justly Public Accounts for refurnishing the hall of the House of Delegates. Agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Messrs, Massey and Paige. On motion of Mr. Dooley, House bill in relation to constitutional amendments was postponed until Februar oth.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. TALIAPERRO: Petition of citizens of Gloucester county praying for legislation to authorize the Board of Supervisors to increase the compensation of the judge of that

By Mr. Round: Resolution instructing Committee on Finance to report a bill funding Virginia's portion of the continental By Mr. LEE: Bill providing for submitting

"holders belong to a single family. There to the people of the several counties the By Mr. RIDDLEBARGER: Petition of citizens of Shenandoah for a dog-tax.

By Mr. HARRIS: Bill making an appropriation for erecting a house of correction. By Mr. ARMSTRONG: Resolution as to what regairs are necessary to be made to the boilers, flues, &c., of the heating apparatus of the capitol.

PASSED. Senate bill to authorize a new election in the town of Farmville on the question of a subscription to the Farmville, Charlottesville and Stanardsville Narrow-Gauge railroad, with amendments.

Senate bill to amend section 25 of chapter

tabled by yeas, 78; nays, 70-5 absent. On This brick the bank redeemed on presenta- both votes a clear majority of the whole House voted against the resolutions.

nd Pendleton, Esq., on the State Debt and Funding Bill. BOTETOURY COUNTY, January 6, 1875.

Messre, Editors,-There is perhaps no topic touched in the last annual message of the Governor of such commanding and widespread interest to the people as the public debt. Besides that general interest which all citizens of the Commonwealth must necessarily feel in a subject so intimately connected not only with its honor and good name, but also with its material wealth and prosperity, I have felt a somewhat personal measure familiarly known as the "funding bill." In this age of stay laws, homestead laws, bankrupt laws, and other schemes and devices under the forms of law for repudia ing and deferring private obligations, it has been an easy task for demagogues and politicians to ingratiate themselves into popular favor by persuading the unthinking masses to raise a bue and cry against that measure or, indeed, against any measure which looked to a scrupulous fulfilment of public engage-It is, unfortunately, too true that there is nothing of which the people are so easily convinced as that they ought not to pay taxes. Facilis est descensus averni; and the path of stern duty is in this case, as not unfrequently, strewn with thorns. Still it is the path of duty, and must be trod, even to know that it leads, through what difficulties soever, to blessed fields beyond, where are green pastures by the side of still waters. Neither I nor any member of the General Assembly who voted for the unding bill supposed we were preparing a bed of roses for the people of Virginia. We attemp'ed, to the best of our ability, to pu' the public debt in such shape as would be most available to the creditors of the Commonwealth and least burdensome to its people, consistently with the preservation of plighted faith. I have waited patiently to see what wiser measures would be adopted by those who have so unsparingly criticized and condemned our action, and yet, after four years' deliberation, nothing is done and nobody ventures to propose any scheme which does not, in greater or less degree, involve a violation of public faith and the consequent dishonor of the State, The Legislature repealed our scheme, and yet stands trembling on the bank of an angry stream, which all see must be crossed, but into whose surging tide, growing each day higher

I am one of those who dare withstand popular clamor and vindicate the funding I believe that good faith to the public creditors required its passage. I believe that it was the wisest plan for the permanent arwas added to the bill making it subject to rangement of the State debt which could repeal, alteration, or reconactment by the beve been devised under the circumstances then surrounding us; and I believe that if it had been honestly carried out, as was a plain duty, it would not only have surrounded the gray temples of our venerable old of the bill, without certs n restrictions and Commonwealth, blasted by the hot breath limitations. He was of opinion that the of war, with an unfading wreath, nucleus to gather around it the discontented future which would have opened to her and anti-republican elements of the State. view. Sincerely entertaining these conviccontrary to the very first principles of fending the Legislature which enacted the our form of government. He was com- funding bill, nor myself as one of its mempelled to say that the British settlers in Vir- pers. I feel confident we might safely leave ginia, and especially the representative of our vindication to time and a well-considered grant them exceptional powers and privi- my tellow-citizens-though speaking withcountenance in the furtherance of an idea vate station-to adopt that course on a great impending dishonor and ruin.

Governor Kemper, in a document accompanying bis message, under the garb of an address to the public creditors (with how much good taste and with how many official precedents to guide him I shall not presume to say), arraigns his predecessor in the guberbirth were natural and commendable, but as norance or by intention, so misrepresented to the apprehensions of the senator from the financial resources and property values Lee, they were imaginary and chimerical. of the Commonwealth as to persuade the Leits objects were innocent and praiseworthy. to call "the appalling mistake of pledging the State to pay more than was possible to be paid." And to show to the British bondholders how plastic a material Governor Walker found on which to make his impressions he thus portrays the Legislature which clothed his false scheme in the forms of law: "The funding bill became a law when nearly all the experienced public men of the State had been shut out from participation in its government. They were practically disfranchised by measures resulting from the late war. Those who legislated for Virginia were generally new men, unused to public affairs, and called suddenly to the control of the most important and intricate financial and other interests. I testify that many of these [the Govconvictions." He seems to leave his audience to add (what politeness forbade him to say) that "the many" who were honest

were none the less ignorant and plastic. I should perform certainly a task to which I am not invited, perhaps a work of supererogation to the people of Virginia, if I un-dertook to defend Governor Walker against the elaborate indictment of his successor. say that when Governor Walker sent in his financial message of 1870 property values were unsettled by the disastrous civil war from which we had just emerged; that he was granted to Messrs, Gaines and Branch had not then access to the returns of the for three days, Cognill four days, LEMMON census of 1870, or of the township assessors, six days, and for an indefinite time to which Governor Kemper elaborates with such unwearying industry; that if he overestimated the financial resources and taxable values of the Commonwealth it was because of insufficient data and for the laudable end of persuading the Legislature and people of born and educated in a State where the prompt fulfilment of public obligations has led to a material prosperity unexampled in modern times; that whilst Governor Walker looked prospectively with buoyant hope to the genial influences of a restored public credit, an influx of new population and capital, and an increased industrial activity, Governor Kemper looks retrespectively through the effects of broken faith and its inevitable consequences: efflux of populaabandoned enterprises; this and much else of Governor Walker, if indeed he needs a

defence. But, as one of the school-boys of the Legisin part reprimands and in part apologizes for-some for downright wickedness and others for unpardonable stupidity-the law of self-defence allows me to say something more. As comparisons are said to be odi- for us to pay! ous, it would be in bad taste for me to in-

commodity- to balk and thwart our move- | an impassioned advocate instead of uttering ments, we had before us a task which was never set before any of our predecessors in the capitol. I know of nothing to which I can more fitly compare the State Government when it fell into our hands than to an old dismantled ship-of the-line, bereft of masts, rigging, and sails, with one side torn off, just deserted by a lousy, piratical crew, and which was to be navigated by a new motive power consisting of ill-adjusted patch-work machinery picked up here and, there amongst the cast-off rubbish of northern political junk-shops, without oil to lubricate it, interest in the subject from having been a and without fuel to raise steam. That any member of that Legislature which in the crew could be found with skill enough to winter of 1870-'71 adopted the financial navigate such a craft should be a matter of no little wonder, perhaps, for some praise from generous minds. Not the least difficult of the problems which the political Sphinx prepounded for our immediate solution was the public debt: how best to protect the public creditors-many of them our own widows and orphans, and educational institutions, against loss-and at the same adjust the huge burden to the weary shoulders which must bear it. If we were inexperienced in public affairs, we had the teachings of more than two hundred General Assemblies of Virginia's ablest, wisest, and truest sons to tell us that she never pattered with her creditors, nor hesitated at any sacrifice to preserve unsulfied her plighted faith. We had besides these instructions two other most potent monitors, whose voice we were not at liberty to disregard. with wounded feet, by those who do not prefer disgrace to wounds. It is consoling agree with him conveniently overlook. I

THE ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1865-'6.

This body was elected when the people of Virginia were in the enjoyment of their political autonomy -- when there was no disfranchisements to restrict their choice. Its members, at least, were not Novi Homines, unused to public affairs; and they legislated under the protection of a Constitution adopted by the free white citizens of the Commonwealth, voting in open daylight by the living voice, unawed by power and unbought by ivors. This General Assembly, the fair and legitimate reflex of the intelligent public sentiment of the State, uninfluenced by party ties or party spirit, were guilty, according to Governor Kemper's logic, of a still more appalling mistake" than their successors of 1871. With the smoke yet rising from the charred remains of a devastating civil war, all monetary institutions destroyed, the circulating medium annihilated, and every industrial enterprise crushed, they had the courage-perhaps you may call it the rashness-to recognize and pledge the State to the payment of not only the whole ante bellum debt, with the accrued interest thereon funded in new interest-bearing bonds, but also the debt contracted during the war by what was called by a facetious paraphrase "the restored Government of The whole of this huge pile, with all its accumulated interest, amounting then to over \$40,000,000, was authorized to be funded in new coupon bonds of the State, bearing date on the 1st January, 1867, carrying interest from date, the payment of interest to begin en the 1st of July, 1867. In the face of a recognition so full and perfect, of a pledge so unequivocal, thus voluntarily given, what plea can the people put up for a release? Will they plead fraud and imbecility of their chosen legislators? And if the Novi Homines of 1871 are to be reprimanded by Governor Kemper for their "appalling mistake" in recognizing and providing for two-thirds of the public debt, what lurid rhetoric can be find which shall fitly denounce the patres conscripti of 1866? He smoothly glides over all this legislation of 1866 to tell the bondholders "ever since the close of the war there have been those in this State-and the number embraces leading minds-who have insisted that the new Commonwealth of Virginia is not bound for the debts of the former Commonwealth. In this be borrows his logic from the effete ideas of a despotic that the "restored Government" of 1866 was repudiated and disowned by the despotism at Washington it is to be replied that the acts of the General Assembly of 1865-'6 are yet on our statute-book, recognized by all our courts as baving the full force of laws of the Commonwealth.

II. THE CONSTITUTIONAL BEQUIREMENT. In addition to this legislation of 1866. which had not only the force of law, but accorning to well settled principles of jurisprudence was clothed with the sacred inbinding on all subsequent Legislatures, in 1869 the people of Virginia by an unprecedented majority adopted the present constitution, containing a provision which in effect-recognizes and ratifies the legislation of 1866. The 8th section of article 10 provides as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide by law a sinking fund, to be applied of the principal of the State debt, which sinking fund shall be continued until the extinguishment of such State debt."

This provision is mandatory, leaving no there was none other to which it could refer, It the interest is allowed to accumulate, of than the sinking fund-unless you make the the debt-and of course extinguishment is impossible. The provision referred to, theu, fairly construed, includes these three ideas: recognition and assumption of the State debt as it then was understood; the annual payment of interest on it, and the ultimate extinction of the whole by means of a sinking fund. Whether it was prudent or politic for the Legislature and people of Virginia in these solemn modes to pledge themselves for the whole of the ante-bellum debt may others it is res adjudicata.

be still discussed in debating societies-to all When, therefore, his Excellency denounces the novices of 1871 for having "pledged" the State for the unconditional payment of two-thirds of the public debt he forgets the prominent, facts of a very recent history, Virginia to the scrupulous observance of and in his angry haste makes them the vicatheir traditional good faith; that he was rious sufferers for the offences of the big boys of 1866 and the blunders of the people of Virginia in 1869. What stronger or more through one of the severest commercial unconditional pledge could be imagined than the bonds issued in 1867, ratified and con- when five successive crops had failed; when firmed by the people themselves in the

adoption of the Constitution? But the gravamen of Governor Kemper's complaint is not simply that we " pledged " the State unconditionally to the payment of compelled to employ them in breaking stones the public debt, but that the amount of it on the highways to save them from starving; was, as he expresses it, "more than was pos | when the manufactories were stopped and tion, untilled lands, lack of capital, and sible to be paid," and thereupon he enters every industry paralyzed, it was found there into an elaborate analysis of census and as- was a deficit in the public revenues of \$12,might be said. But I am not the defender sessors' returns for the purpose of showing 000,000, which had continued for five years. the absolute inability of the State to meet its Sir Robert Peel, as Prime Minister, was debt. He sums up the total taxable values called upon to confront the difficulty. He of the Commonwealth at \$336,686,433.23, did it with the characteristic courage and lature of 1870-71, whom our new Dominie and says that to pay the interest on the State frankness of a British statesman. In the debt and provide for the other necessary ex- course of his speech to the House of Compenses of government will require an annual State revenue of \$3,338,836.67. This is the will not reconcile it to your consciences

sum which be informs us it is not possible I would ask Governor Kemper if I were stitute one between that body and any of its the proprietor of an estate worth by the admiration of mankind for the noble manner in which they have borne themselves under trials and insults which from the precise radium. Sense bill to amend the Code in relation of roads, cmals, and streams, with precise radium. Sense bill to amend the Code in relation of roads, cmals, and streams, with an admirating and provoking character.

France annually consumes pounds of obacco, All this tobacco is for their irritating and provoking character.

France annually consumes pounds of obacco, All this tobacco is bought by the Government from the grows, manufactured and sold in the Government from the grows, manufactured and sold in the Government from the grows, manufactured and sold in the Government from the Bourbons and Independents has been considered the sold of the Government from the grows and the post-office is here. In 1874 the gross receipts from sales were 257,000,000 france of the sold of the Government from the Bourbons and Independents and the post-office is here. In 1874 the gross receipts from sales were 257,000,000 france of the france of the code of the sold of the Government from the Bourbons and Independents have a constitution of statutes.

The coallition in the Illinois Legislature and sold in the Government from the grows and the post-office is here. In 1874 the gross receipts from sales were 257,000,000 france of the france of the code of the sold of the Government from the Bourbons and Independents and the post-office in the constitution of statutes.

The coallition in the Illinois Legislature and sold in the Government from the grows and the post-office is here. In 1874 the gross receipts from sales were 257,000,000 france of the sold of the Government from the grows and the post-office is here. In 1874 the gross receipts from sales were 257,000,000 france of the sold of the Government from the grows of the contract of the contrac predecessors or successors. Nor will I at- assessor's estimate \$30,000, and owed him an

the calm and measured words of a chief magistrate, dealing impartially with great public interests. And when he, elsewhere in his speech to the bondholders, works himself up to the pitch of saying that if the deep into the stout hearts to whom they funding bill had not been repealed "society would have been stripped of the protection measures as in less than two years brought of law, the Government would have been dissolved, and the Commonwealth plunged into the abyss of bankruptcy," it occurs to my humble apprehension that his Pegasus got, the bit between his teeth and madly dashed at will over all facts, philosophy, and When the General Assembly of 1871-72

engagements of the Commonwealth or of refusing to do so, and bringing upon her the promises and violated faith. They, unfortunately I think, chose the latter course, and, as I must ever believe, in doing so drove "stern ruin's ploughshare full on" the ristog prosperity of the Common wealth. To have adopted the other course required of them a little self-abnegation, some courage, and a you can, what must be the fate of a comstern indifference to popular clamor-virtues | monwealth all or most of whose citizens bewhich are seldom practiced by politicians. None know better than they how widespread is that distemper which Lord Castlereagh once felicitously termed "the ignorant impatience of taxation," and none are so apt as they to tremble at the growls of that monster called "the people." I know of no fact which authorizes the

the fortieth part of the whole assessment, and to contemplate their untilled people of Virginia, and argues from it our figures from that deduced by his Excellency. said of the honesty of a people who cau readily spare six millions for brandy, wines, tobacco, cosmetics, jewelry, and ly apparel, but say they are un-to pay a million of honest State costly debt? I say nothing of the \$7,318,015.56 which it is said we are compelled to pay as an internal-revenue tax on tobacco and whiskey. Of course we get a large portion of this back from the consumers outside the State. To so much of these articles as we consume my argument equally applies. They are luxuries which the honest man should buy only when he has paid his just The face of every honest Virginian DEN, should have tingled with shame to read in Dr. Ruffner's school report of 1873 the starting announcement that the defaulting peoole of Virginia swallowed in the shape of lcoholic beverages \$12,000,000 per annum Ob, my countrymen, what a Falstafflan picture of sobriety and of honesty!

" Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, Take any shape but that.

If we look to the rates of taxation which have been and are to-day cheerfully borne by other States and countries we derive no encouragement in our persistent course of repudiation. Of course, I do not allude to our unfortunate sister States of the South. on which Radical vultures have been gorging themselves. But look to the commercial States of the North, the agricultural States of the Northwest, where at no time in their history has taxation been lower than it would be with us if we levied the full amount necessary to pay every dollar of interest on violability of a contract with the bondholders, the public debt. Look at desolated France, with an enormous public debt already existing, called upon at the end of an exhausting war to pay to her conqueror \$1,000. 000,000 by way of indemnity; and mark the noble self-sacrificing spirit of her heroic people in bringing to the public coffers more than was needed twice over to pay even such a demand. Look at the country from solely to the payment and extinguishment whom we probably claim our descent, whose language we speak, " whose morning drumbeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth." In all the long and glorious history of England, discretion. It includes the whole State debt extending through centuries, through as recognized by the Legislature of 1866, for changes of dynasty, through changes of government, through revolutions, through and it excepts no part of it. It commands wars that have shook the earth with their the Legislature to create a sinking fund ca- thunders and consumed the very subsistence pable within some period not named of ex-tinguishing the public debt. Now, how can you extinguish a debt by means of a sink- through monetary crises that have crushed ing fund unless you keep down the interest? her industries and shaken her institutions to the very foundation-when was it ever course the debt would increase more rapidly heard that she paused to discuss the question whether she was able to bear taxes sufficient sinking fund at the beginning larger than to pay her public creditors? What British statesman, whether in the Ministry or the Opposition, has ever dared to hint at repudiation in her House of Commons? A distinguished French writer of the pre

sent day, portraying the Saxons of the Heptarehy, notwithstanding his Celtic prejudices, says of them: "Independence and tors. No sacrifice has ever been deemed by him too great to pay in full his honest debts. I need not go beyond my own memory for illustrations. In the year 1841, when Great Britain was passing and monetary crises she has ever known; wheat was at seventy-two shillings the quarter (\$2.16 per bushel) and wages at five cents a day; when so many laborers were thrown out of employment that the Government was mons he uttered these manly words : "You to hope for relief from diminished taxation. If you have the fortitude and the constancy of which you have been set the example you will not consent with folded arms to view the annual growth of this mighty evil;

With all the ignorance and inexperience which the Governor has attributed to us; with a large minority—which the Governor additional taxation is, I humbly think, inwith a large minority—which the Governor | additional taxation is, I humbly think, in- opinion supersedes and predominates over | BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY more than insinuates was a purchaseable | dulging in the pardonable exaggeration of the empire of physical force, constitutes for | BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY

were addressed, and led to such legislative to England a degree of prosperity and happiness which has been rarely known in all her brilliant career. There is no doubt a class of people in Vir ginia, I hope not a large one, who find taxes grievous burden. They are alluded to y Governor Kemper as the proprietors "of farms whose annual production falls short of the amount of their annual taxes; whose intive of levying taxes sufficient to meet all the dispensable farm-animals and implements, met they had before them the simple alternaand lands also, are sold for taxes; and all through no want of industry or economy on calamities, moral and material, which surely the part of the farmer." If an industrious and swiftly follow in the train of broken and economical farmer owns a farm on which by a reasonable amount of labor he cannot raise enough to pay the present taxes levied in Virginia it strikes me the Legislature couldn't well do him a greater favor than to

compel him to sell out and betake himself to

some more useful occupation. Imagine, if

longed to this class. Dying Turkey (Czar

Nicholas's "sick man") is a living illustra-

and maintain extended empire."

The people of Virginia are slow to apprehend that our civilization has undergone a change wrought by the emancipation of the negroes; and that our future work must be in those peaceful, industrial occupations Governor to say that the people of Virginia which in ages called heroic were thought are unable to bear further taxation. Within unworthy of noble souls. In the past, agrithe district of country with which I am ac- culture was the dignified occupation of quainted I have not known or heard of a wealthy slaveholders, but it was the slaves single forced sale of property to pay taxes. who tilled the ground under the charge of It is true that men complain of taxes, but the overseer, whilst the proprietor, exercithis is an infirmity of human nature-at sing only a general superintendence, found least, of Anglo-Saxon human nature. In ample leisure and opportunity for the exermy boyhood, when taxes were twenty cents cise of social amenities and the cultivation of on the \$100, I learned from what I then those chivalric feelings which, in our estimaheard that grumbling is the inalienable pri- tion, marked the gentleman. Many of our vilege of the Virginia tax-payer. When I best people, reared under such auspices, thus turn to the Auditor's report I find that with unfitted to meet the inexorable demands of a total revenue of \$2,421,945.21 actually col- the new civilization into which we are passlected there was a deficiency in the payment ing, and too old to change, have sat down of the property-tax of only \$55,074.82-not with folded arms and sad hearts this too in a time of exceptional and severe rapidly coming under the dominion stringency in the money market, consequent of the sassafras and the broom-sedge because upon the panic. This is certainly no unusual their negro cabins are empty. To them the deficiency, and points to anything but in- tax gatherer is a terror. Humanity bids us ability on the part of tax-payers. The Go- sympathize with them as the victims of a vernor arrays in appalling millions the cruel misfortune; but we cannot shut our amount of Federal taxes imposed upon the eyes to the fact that they have become the impedimenta in the march of progress. I inability to bear further burdens. He tells we would move forward they must be left us that in the shape of tariff taxation on ar- behind. It is nothing new. The wheels of ticles actually consumed we pay annually human destiny ever move on, mercilessly into the Federal treasury \$5,976,401.95. I crushing those who stand in their path. We draw a very different inference from these cannot afford to accommodate taxation to non-producing property-holders, nor can we Why should we call that people poor who afford to sacrifice the prosperity of the Comare able to pay a tax of six millions on luxu- monwealth in a vain attempt to succor them. ries consumed by them? And what shall be "The greatest good to the greatest number" is the primal law of republican government.

MARRIAGES. Married, on Tuesday, January 12th by Rev. J. R. Garlick, JOSEPH LONGAN and FANNIE O., youngest daughter of the late Ed. N. Dabney; both

EDMOND PENDLETON.

Mobile (Ala.) papers please copy. Married, on Tuesday the 5th instant, by Rev. N. W. Wilson, pastor of Grace-Street Baptist church, WILLIAM R. CHALKLEY and MARTHA F. WOODSON; both of this city. No cards.

Married, in Petersburg, on the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rt. Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield. D. D., POWHATAN BREE-DEN, Fsq., of Richmond, to MARIA, only daugh-ter of the late Major J. P. May. No cards.

DEATHS.

They say I am fading fast, mother; Indeed, I feel it so;

You all seem overcast, mother.
And my cheeks they cease to glow.
Place your hand near my heart, mother

How wild my pulses neat; They'll soon be still, I know they will, And then my rest, how sweet.

The light becomes more dim, mother;

The light becomes more dim, mother I cannot see your face;
My brain begins to swim, mother;
My limbs grow cold apace.
An angel bending from the skles
hays that I must come;
O, mother, dry your tearful eyes,
Lam going to my home.

I am going to my home. Her funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 11 A. M., from the clay-Street Methodist church. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Died, at the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. J. H. Oliver, in Hearico county. Va., January 17, 1875, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, Mr. THOMAS J. GILMAN, of spinal meningitis. He leaves a devoted wife and two children besides many warm friends to mourn their irreparable loss. He died in the faith, with a song of praise to Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore

Thy Saviour has passed through its portals before thee. And the lamp of His love is thy guide through the

His funeral will take place from Sidney Methodist Episcopal church at 2% o'clock P. M. TUES-DAY, 19th instant. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Washington, D. C., New York, and Columbia, S. C., papers ulcase conv. C., papers please copy.

Died, on Sunday afternoon, 17th Instant, at 3% o'clock, at the residence of her son, Patrick Larkin, No. 1703 Cary street, Mrs. MARY LARKIN, in the eighty-sketh year of her are.

Her funeral will take place from St. Peter's cathedral TO-DAY at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Died, at 143 London street, Glasgow, Scotland December 25, 1874, ISABELLA BUCHANAN, relict of the late Thomas Paterson. New York papers please copy.

[Communicated.]

Death of Mr. John T. Seawell-Sketch of his Career-His Amiable Traits-Action of the Gloucester Bar. GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE, January 4, 1874 .-GLOUGESTER LOUBTHOUSE Sandary 4, 10/4.— Our community has been thrown into a state of sadness by the announcement of the death of Mr. John TYLER SEAWELL. This sad event occurred athly residence, the "Shelter," near this place, at 11 o'clock P. M., on Saturday the 2d. Mr. Seawell was a nephew of President Tyler, and read haw under his

dices, says of them: "Independence and bravery smoulder amongst this young nation with violence and excess; but these are of themselves noble things; and no less noble are the sentiments which serve them for discipline—to wit, an affectionate devotion and cipline—to wit, an affectionate devotion and respect for plighted faith. These appear in their laws and break forth in their poetry."

Bluff, honest, beef-eating John Bull has not lost this inheritance from his Saxon ancestors. No sacrifice has ever been deemed by the same and the same are the server to pay in full his honest. bar lent a charm to his demeanor that few men pos-sess. Well does the writer remember when he, alone and unaided, began the practice of law sess. Well does the writer remember when he, alone and unaided, began the practice of law at a bar which was particularly distinguished for the legal acumen how Mr. Seawell came to him and spc. words of encourage ment and made offers of assistance. As a husband, father, friend, and neighbor, he enjoyed a reputation that falis to the lot of few met. No man who knew him will be surprised if your correspondent makes the assertion that if Mr. Seawell had turned his attention to politics he would have risen to the front rank. As the chairman of the Judiciary Committee the short time he served in the Logislature he gave evidence of a high order of statesmanship. He preferred to live among the people, and truly he was the people's friend, and few men had such an extended influence.

Mr. Seawell died in his sixty-sixth year of an attack of the dropsy. He had an attack of the same disease about twenty-five years ago. He will be buried at the "Gloucester Place," the former residence of his father, and also of his uncle (Mr. Tyler), to-morrow.

At a meeting of the bar of Gloucester Mr. J. W. C. Catlett moved that Judge Warner T. Jones be called to the chair, which was unanimouly carried. Mr. John B. Donovan was requested to act as secre

Mr. John W. C. Catlett offered the following reso lutions:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with emotions of profound regret of the death of JOHN T.
SEAWELL, Esq., many years a leading member of the bar in this Commonwealth, a profound and accomplished beyon, who for the bast thirty-five those who are indebted to the said estate tokeome forward and make payment of the amounts duction this Commonwealth, a profound and accomplished lawyer, who for the past thirty-five years, by his learning, eloquence, and urbanity, has ornamented and dignified the profession.

That in his death the county or Gloucester has to deplore the loss of a most estimable and influentiatitizen, ever devoted to her interests and weifare; an accomplished, high-toned gentleman, beloved

. DEETINGS. every people, but shove all for the people of England the main instrument by which a powerful people can repel hostile aggression GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING IN Need I add that these brave words sank

bo. SONS OF TEMPERANCE. will be held at TO-NIGHT at 7% o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected from Rev. George C. Vanderslice. Mullen, Captain D. W. Bohonon, and others. This meeting is intended to keep alive the cause in this locality, and will be made a pleasant occasion for all who may attend. Some good music may also be expected.

THE MEMBERS OF AMITY LODGE No. 76, A. F. A. M., will attend a dailed meeting TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, at their hall in the Westham House, to at 2 o'clock, at their hall in the Westham House, to pay, the last tribute of respect to our deceased bro-ther T. J. Gilman. Transfert brethren and mem-bers of sister city lodges are respectfully requested to attend. By order of W. M. ja 19-11* G. W. DUESBERRY, Secretary.

ASONIC NOTICE.—The memDers of RICHMOND RANDOLPH
LODGE. No. 19, will attend a stated meeting at the Masons' Hall THIS EVENING at 6
o'clock. Members of sister lodges and visiting brethren are invited to be present. By order of the
W.M. WILLIAM J. RIDDICK.
is 19-1t*

REGULAR MEETING OF A OLD DOMINION LODGE, No. 4. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, will be held in TRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF

C RAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF
PYTHIAS.—The seventh annual
session of the GRAND LODGE OF
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF VIR.
GINIA will be held at Pythian Castle
Hall, corner Main and Eleventh streets.
in the city of Richmond, on TUESDAY the 19th
of January, 1875, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order
of the Grand Chancellor.

LEROY S. FRWARDS LEROY S. FDWARDS.

OFFICE RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY, RICHMOND, January 16, 1875. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND RAIL WAY COMPANY will be held in their office

on Leigh s rest, on MONDAY the 15th day of February, 1875. C. WALDROP, UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, January 14, 1875.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of this bank will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, the 21st instant, at 5% o'clock P. M., in the rooms over the First National Bank.

JAMES MILLER. ja 15-td

OFFICE VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE Co., RICHMOND, January 14, 1875. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A STOCKHOLDERS of the VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY the 25th instant, at 12 o'c'fick M., at the effice of the company.
WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN,

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS COMPANY, Greenbrier county, W. Va., with be held at the Ex-change Hotel, Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, January 28th, 1875, at 5 o'clock P. M. A. N. WELLFORD.

President White Sulphur Springs Company

MILITARY NOTICES.

GRAYS, ATTENTION! - Parade at a did Market Hall on FRIDAY NIGHT next at 7% o'clock in full-dress uniform for inspection by Colonel Johnson. After inspection quarterly meeting will be held for assessment of flues, payment of dues, &c. Every member must be present, and or string we to dry, notes presented by deckrain or shine, wet or dry, unless prevented by sick-By order of Captain Bossieux. 9-4t S. J. SMITH, First Sergeant. TTENTION, F COMPANY .- The #

A officers and men of this company are hereby ordered to meet at the store of Licutemant H. T. Willer THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 oftok H for business. A full attendance is desired as final ection will be taken on the revised by-laws and other important matters. By order of Captain CLARKE.
ROBERT H. GILLIAM,
ja 19-1t* Orderly Sergeant.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GOSPEL TABLEAUX, A BEAUTIFUL PAINTED PANORAMA

OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST,

will be exhibited at Clay-Street Methodist Episcooal church TO-NIGHT, January 19, for the benefit of the DOBCAS SOCIETY. The lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Joux

E. EDWARDS. Admission, 25c.; reserved seats, 50c.; children,

RICHMOND THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19TH. the beautiful comedy of BROKEN VOWS AND WIDOW'S VICTIM Popular Prices: 75, 50, and 25c. Next Monday-EDWIN ADAMS. ja 19 1te

A GRAND BALL WILL COME 23 off next WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 20th instant, at the New Market Hall. It will be given by a member of Blues, First Virginia regiment. Come one, come all, and enjoy yourselves. Price: Gettleman and lady, 75c. No bad characters admitted. Tickets to be had at the door, or at Lohman's, corner Sixth and Marshal streets. ja 18-21*

DANCING ACADEMY.
Levy Brothers' Hall, corner of Eleventh and
Main streets.
Ladles, Misses, and Masters: WEDNESDAY and
SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen: TUESDAY and FRIDAY ENENINGS.
Gilde, Pause, Boston, and all the latest dances taught.

DAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen: TUESDAY and FRIDAY ENENINGS.
Gilde, Pause, Boston, and all the latest dances taught. DROFESSOR H. F. LAUBE'S

BUSINESS CHANCES. WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE VV quantity of SCRAP HARD WOOD, stove-size, for sale LOW FOR CASH. This wood is ad-

mirably adapted for cooking purposes, and very saleable. To a purchaser who will take the lot AT ONCE the terms will be liberal. Apply to ja 19-1t Ninth and Arch streets. ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE

ON FAIR TERMS. The subscribers, wishing to retire from the WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND NOTION BUSINESS to devote themselves exclusively to their manufacturing interests in this city, will dispose of their stock of GOODS on hand STORE-FIXTURAS, and LEASE OF WAREHOUSE, on favorable terms, to parties wishing to embark in an already well-established business. The warehouse, situated on Main street, in the best position in the city, is 150 feet deep, busement and first floor; the first floor is lighted with a skylight in the centre; the second floor by 100, and third 50 feet deep. Thus is afforded a house in which the wholesale fancy goods and notion business can be procedured on as large a scale as desired, or a large combined wholesale dry goods and notion business can be done with ease.

done with ease.

Such an opportunity rarely offers itself to those wishing to enter into mercantile pursuits for procuring a well-known and established business and business and Arrangements may be made with M. S. Valentine to remain with a new firm until late in the spring s-stand.

The terms of the lease are favorable.

Parties desiring further information can procur it by addressing us.

M. S. VALENTINE & CO.,

M. S. VALENTINE & CO.,

1213 Main street, Richmond, Va.

N. B.—In view of the contemplated change in our
business, as stated above, we now offer special inducements to the trade in supplying themselves
with goods in our line, and invite city and country
merchants to avail themselves of these inducements. [ja 18-1w] M. S. VALENTINE & CO. REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. THOMPSON BROWN, removed to the office No. 1113 Main street, adjoining the new State Bank building, thereby greatly increasing my facilities for conducting the real estate business in all its branches. I take this occasion to return my thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, and promise renewed efforts and faithful attention to all business committed to my care. renewed entries and all the manual renewed entries and all of the real estate and all other securities.

J. THOMPSON BROWN,

Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
ja 19-5t

No. 1113, next to State Bank. EXECUTORS' NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Having qualified as administra-trix with the will annexed of the estate of my deceased husband, F. A. Hattorf, I hereby request those who are locabled to the said estate tokeome

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE W. BARKER, deceased, of Henrico county, will present them, properly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement, and all parties indebted to said estate are notified to promptly settle the same.

ja 13-10t*

Executor.

EXCELSIOR MARKET,

No. 204 EAST BROAD STREET

I would most respectfully call the attention of my friends, patrons, and the public in general to the above market, where they can be supplied with all kinds of FRESH MEATS,

FMESH MEATS,
such as choice BEEF. MUTTON, VEAL, POEK, and
also VEGETABLES of all kinds, DEIED FRUITS,
CANNED FEUITS, FISH, and OYSTERS—in fact,
everything found in a first-class provision store.
Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.
Marketing delivered free,
ja 19-51

M. B. HECHLER,